THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,305, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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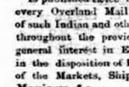
FOR LONDON.



TO SAIL IN JUNE.—The well-known Passenger Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, 1,488 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Passage, apply to

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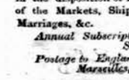

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For Terms of Passage apply to the Commander on board, or to

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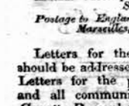

THE A 1 Ship CROWN POINT with immediate despatch for New York. For Freight or Passage apply to

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer GILLY, for Kurrachee, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, &c., apply as above.

21st June 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINNA, for Kurrachee, carrying mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHIPWRIGHTS &c.

THE undersigned will be prepared to receive Tenders till 12 o'clock on SATURDAY the 21st instant, for repairing the damage sustained by the *Veteran* in the late collision with the *Joshua*. Full particulars may be learned on board.

ANDREW DUNCAN,
Master of the Ship *Veteran*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain THOMSON, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

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NOTICE.

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FIRE Premiums for year 1856.....£15,173.
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Do. do. 1858.....19,614.
Do. do. 1859.....22,831.

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Royal Insurance Company.

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THE undersigned, under Instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

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ALL communications and orders to be addressed to Mr. S. D'ESPERANCE, at Messrs. Pochajee Framjee & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

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ESTABLISHED 1846.
June 1862. S. D'ESPERANCE.

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FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOSTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. DE SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. ROUND, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.
Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.
3, Forbes Street. THOS. GAYNOR.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 20th August 1861.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY List, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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CARBONELL'S PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes	Rs.	2	0 per Tin.
Do. à la Barigoula	„	2	8 „
Asparagus	„	2	10 „
Black Puddings	„	2	10 „
Do. with Truffles	„	3	8 „
Haricots Verts	„	1	8 „
Julienne Soup	„	2	4 „
Do. Do.	„	1	6 ½ Tin.
Pates Foies Truffied	„	4	4 „
Do. Snipes	„	3	4 „
Do. Larks	„	3	4 „
Do. Seal	„	3	4 „
Do. Hare	„	3	4 „
Do. Fowl	„	3	4 „
Green Peas	„	1	8 per Tin.
Quails	„	4	8 „
Do. with Truffles	„	5	8 „
Truffles	„	9	0 „
Harricots Flageolets ...	„	1	8 „
Salmon in Oil	„	3	8 „

ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street, Bombay

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

THE following price list will give the Public a most advantageous opportunity to purchase every description of wearing apparel, Civil, Military, and Naval.

S. D'Esperance & Co. are now in a position to guarantee that all orders will be punctually and satisfactorily executed, and that as regards, Fit, Style and Workmanship unsurpassed.

Superfine Black Dress Suits from	Rs. 48
Tweed Suits	„ 18
All wool and light texture	„ 25
Angola Suits	„ 30
Single Milled Scotch Tweeds	„ 35
Washing Suits	„ 15
Riding Trowsers	„ 10
Bedford Cord, best quality	„ 20
Black Alpaca Coat	„ 10
Fine Angola	„ 16

Naval and Military Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

Shops supplied with cut lengths, good white Shirts, with linen fronts, 25 per dozen.

Shirt Collars, 6 per dozen.

Merino Vests and Pantaloons very cheap.

Drab felt Hats	Rs. 5
Superfine Black Hats	„ 8
Balmoral Caps.	
Sicilian, Oxonian, Sardinian, Hungarian and every description of Fancy Hats at very moderate prices.	
English and French made Boots and Shoes.	
Umbrellas	Rs. 1 8
Overland Trunks	„ 14 0
Railway Rugs	„ 6 8
Perfumery, various.	
The best make in Hosiery Socks	„ 5 0

Neck-ties, Braces, Money Bags, Swimming Belts &c. &c., Waterproof Clothing.—*Terms Cash.*

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERTS STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived ex *John Temperley*, 3½ Bushels Casks. Rs. 12.
MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, FROSTS' PATENT. This Rope is weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope.
BLOCKS TO MATCH.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship UNION, of 300 Tons, and 40 Horse power. For particulars, apply to

THOMAS BLACK.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th June 1862.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, either as an Accountant, Correspondence Clerk, Storekeeper, or Manager of an Estate. Satisfactory reference can be given as to qualifications and general character. The applicant has had some experience in cultivation, and is acquainted with the Hindoostanee and Tamil languages. Has no objection to proceed to the Deccan or the Malabar Coast. Apply to "A. B.," at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

PULPERS.

MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Breast Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable; two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully erected at our works previous to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co.,
Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon,
(and 3, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded), and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.

JUST LANDED for Ship *Crown Point*, and for sale at Ice House—

Fresh and Dried Apples.
Prime Hams.
New Butter, sent out in Ice.
Fresh Cheese, ditto.
Salted Neats Tongues.
No. 1 Mackarel.
Tobacco of a superior quality to any sent here before.
Excellent Mess Beef and Pork, quiet new.
White Ash Oars of different lengths.
Also an Invoice of clear Deal Planks and Boards.
A small lot of American Railroad Sleepers Barnetized.

JAMES REYNELL.
Bombay, Ice House, June 10th 1862.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

IN presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of disease in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest: heaviness of the head, depression of the spirits: short breathing, shivering; nausea, heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.

Dear Sirs:—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it has most skillfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

SAML. H. MARSEY, M. D., *New York.*
CHAS. W. REVILOAN, M. D., *Wis.*
WM. H. SIMMINGTON, M. D., *Illinois.*
THOS. J. JOHNSON, M. D., *Missouri.*
WM. C. KITTREDGE, M. D., *N. Hampshire.*
JAMES T. MOTT, M. D., *Indiana.*
JNO. Y. TERRINGTON, M. D., *California.*
WM. Y. ASHTON, M. D., *Louisiana.*

Appetite, Want of.

Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and health appetite secured.

I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. I have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.

A. H. WHITE, M. D., *Battenville, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm herb tea must be drunk to promote perspiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the soles of the feet. Our space forbids any *extended* notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 102, and that work should be consulted by all means.

For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma. I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit but, to my surprise, they entirely relieved me. They must be taken whenever there is any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.

AMBROSE HILL, *Wampsville, N. Y.*

The following Medicines are likewise available:—

		Rs.	As.
The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	Per Bottle	3	6
Graefenberg Vegetable Pills	„ Box	0	9
Consumptive Balm	„ Bottle	6	4
Fever and Ague Remedy	„ Box	1	2
Sarsaparilla Compound	„ Bottle	2	4
Graefenberg Pile Remedy	„ „	2	4
Dysentery Syrup	„ „	1	2
Health Bitters. The best tonic known	„ Pack	6	0
Children's Panacea	„ Bottle	1	2

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MENESSE & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENT.

SALE OF CARGO, &c. SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE "JAMES PILKINGTON."

TERMS CASH.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at the spot on the west side of the Island of Versava, at 11 A.M., all the cargo, Spars, &c. as yet saved from the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Griffiths, Master, from Liverpool, consisting of Piece Goods, Twist, Woollen Cloth, assorted Goods, also the spare Spars, Boats, Capstan, one Bread Tank, and various other articles.

21st June 1862. MENESSE & Co.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS dated 10th and 19th May, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED AND BOUND BOOKS.

THE following list consists of a Selection of Books elegantly bound and illustrated and adapted for the Drawing Room Table or for Presentation.

BOUND BOOKS.

WAVERLY NOVELS 48 vols. ½ bound morocco green and gold	225	0
Do. Abbotsford ed. 12 vols. profusely illustrated, ½ bound Russia	160	0
Do. People's Ed. 5 vol. ½ Russia	60	0
SOUTHEY'S POETICAL WORKS full Morocco	32	0
MOORE'S Do. do.	26	8
Do. Do. full calf ...	28	0
Do. Lalla Rookh illus. full crimson morocco	30	0
Do. Irish Melodies profusely illd. full bound green morocco	35	0
Do. Poetical Works another edition, full bound crimson morocco	21	0
SPENCER'S POETICAL WORKS full bd. blue calf	17	0
DRYDEN Do. full bd. blue calf	16	0
MONTGOMERY'S Do. Illustrated, full bound blue morocco	28	0
TENNYSON'S POEMS illd. full bound blue mo.	24	0
WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS illd. bound crimson mor	24	0
LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS illd. full bound green mor	24	0
Song of Hiawatha full bd. gr. mor.	16	0
Hyperion, thick fancy bd. reduced	8	0
GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS full bd. green mor.	14	0
ELIZA COOK'S POEMS illd. fancy gilt cloth.	16	0
BYRON'S TALES AND POEMS. illd. fancy bound	7	8
POEMS and PICTURES, Collection of Ballads, songs and other poems, illd. by English Artists thick fancy boards	11	4
POEMS AND PICTURES full Morocco	16	0
BOOK of favorite Modern Ballads profusely illd. thick fancy boards	13	4
WILMOTT'S Selections from English Sacred Poetry illd, by the best Artists, full bound claret Morocco.	24	0
GEORGE HERBERT'S WORKS, in prose and verse, 2 vols. full calf antique	30	0
MASSINGER AND FORD'S DRAMATIC works full calf marble edges	14	0
MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME illd. full calf, Quaritch	32	0
BEATTIE AND COLLINS Poetical works illd. Classic Ed. full calf, reduced	9	4
POETS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AGE. PORTS AND STATESMEN, their Homes and Memorials in the neighbourhood of Eton and Windsor illd. with steel engravings of the localities with portraits, thick fancy boards ...	8	0
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WAVERLEY GALLERY do. do. do.	10	0
GRAPHIC, NUBIA AND ETHIOPIA with Photographic Stereoscopical Illustrations, with Book Stereoscope thick fancy crimson boards.....	51	3
RHYMES and ROUNDELAYS in praise of a country Life, profusely Illus. thick fancy boards reduced	12	0
SCOTT'S MARMION profusely Illus, thick fancy boards	8	0
"Lord of the Isles" do. do	8	0
"Lady of the Lake" do. do	8	0
"Lay of the last Minstrel do. do	8	0
BYRON'S "CHILDE HAROLD" profusely Illus. full mor. reduced	26	0
SHAKESPEARE LANSDOWNE Ed. full antique calf gold Edges	18	0
JEREMY TAYLOR'S Life of Christ, full bound dark calf.	11	12
MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO AND ILL. PENSEROSO Illd. with Etchings on steel, by Birket Foster thick fancy boards	10	0
CHRISTMAS with the Poets 53 tinted illustrations, thick fancy boards reduced	10	0
GOLDSMITH'S POEMS coloured illustrations.	16	0
SELECTION'S OF ROUMAN POETRY illuminated Borders to each page thick fancy boards	12	0
SHAKESPEARE'S "Tempest" illustrated by the best artists of the day, full morocco	16	0
STARNE'S Sentimental Journey Illd. bound	4	8
THOMSON'S SEASONS Illust. boards	10	0
THE ARAB'S RIDE TO CAIRO. Illustrated and illuminated pages. full bound. green morocco reduced	16	0
CASQUET OF LYRIC GEMS, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for Piano Forte superb cloth	5	0
BOOK OF HIGHLAND MINSTRELSY, by Mrs. D. O'Gilvie, with illustrations reduced to.	6	0
DRAMATIC SCENES AND OTHER POEMS, by Barry Cornwall, with illustrations thick fancy bds.	8	0
BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, profusely illustrated, full bound dark morocco.....	16	0
LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. ARNOLD, by A. S. Stanley, 2 Vols. in one full bound, dark morocco.....	16	0
COLERIDGE'S DRAMATIC WORKS, full bound 12mo. green morocco.....	12	8
TUPPER'S LYRICS, 12mo, full bound red calf.	8	0
Do. Do. Do., morocco.....	10	8
TENNYSON'S POEMS, 12mo., 6 Vols. full bound pink calf gilt.....	46	0
MILLER'S LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS full bound, dark morocco.....	10	0
BURNS' POETICAL WORKS, 12mo. full bound, morocco	5	4
SCOTT'S "ROKEBY," 12mo. full dark mo.....	3	0
SCOTT'S "MARMION" do. do.....	3	0
"Lay of the last Minstrel" do. do...	3	0
ELIZABETH or the Exiles of Siberia, do. do...	3	0
LAMB'S ULYSSES do. do...	3	0
GRACE AGUILAR'S "Days of Bruce" full calf.	8	0
HUNT'S POEMS, full bound green calf.....	3	12
QUARLES' EMBLEM'S full bd. Antique calf.	9	0
GRACE AGUILAR'S "Women of Israel" 2 vol. full calf.....	16	0
SOUTHEY'S JOAN of ARC and MINOR POEMS with Illus. full calf.....	9	0
WORDSWORTH'S POEMS, full bound morocco	8	0
POETICAL WORKS of Thomson, Beatheli, West and Bumphyide full calf	7	8
POLLOCK'S COURSE of Time full green mo...	9	0
WORDSWORTH'S "Prelude" 12mo. full calf.	12	0
ROE'S POETICAL WORKS 12mo. with Illustrations, full morocco.....	10	0
SCOTTISH REFORMATION by Dr. LORRIMER with Illustrations thick boards	8	0
THE HAMLET, AN ODE by THOMAS WARTON with Illustrations, by Birket Foster ½ calf	9	0
ROMANCE OF INDIAN LIFE with other Tales colored Illustrations, thick fancy boards reduced.....	10	0
THE BOOK of SOUTH WALES, the Wye and the Coast, with innumerable Illustrations, thick fancy boards	13	0
THE WINTER WREATH OF SUMMER FLOWERS by Goodrich cold. Illus. reduced.	8	0
THE POETRY OF NATURE illus. by Harrison Weir thick fancy boards	9	0
THREE GEMS IN ONE SETTING, by A. Bond, thick fancy boards, containing, "The Poets Song" Tennyson: "Field Flower," Campbell: "Pilgrim Fathers" Mrs. Hemans, every page illustrated and illuminated reduced to.....	10	0
TENNYSON'S "MAY QUEEN" illustrated thick fancy boards	5	8
LONGFELLOW'S "EVANGELINE" illd. thick fancy boards.....	4	12
BLOOMFIELD'S "FARMER'S BOY" do.....	4	12
ILLUSTRATED DITTIES OF THE OLDEN TIME.....	4	12
SONGS of the Brave.....	4	12
COLERIDGE'S "RHYME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER"	4	12
THE EVE OF ST. AGNES do. do.....	4	12
THE BIRTHDAY SOUVENIR, each page Illuminated, thick fancy boards.....	9	0
THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON do. do.	10	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.

GODOWN and STABLE. Apply to
LAWRENCE & CO.

TO LET.

PREMISES IN FORBES STREET, suitable for Offices or Dwelling. Rent 150 Rs.—(7 Rooms.)
To view see Mr. GAYNOR,
5, Forbes Street.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. MARSHMAN. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, situated in Khetwaddy, No. 9 Street, lately vacated by GOOLAM AHMUD BIN MAHOMED SYEED ROGAY.—Apply to

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.
Forbes Street.
12th June 1862.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.
Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.
May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. HORNSBY, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.
Bombay, 17th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—
One Bungalow in Byculla—three Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon—one in Lower Colaba—and one cool and upper-storied Bungalow, Beach Road, excellently built, and facing the sea.
2 very commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.
1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.
2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and "Rose Cottage."
Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.
N. SORABJEE & Co.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

HERBERT & Co, 2 Rampart Row, beg to submit the following stock of Paints, *(just received overland)* for selection.

WHOLE CAKES OF WATER COLOURS. 12 AS. EACH

Antwerp Blue.	Italian Pink.
Bistre.	Ivory Black.
Blue Black.	King's Yellow.
Brown Ochre.	Lamp Black.
Brown Pink.	Naples Yellow.
Burnt Sienna.	Olive Green.
Burnt

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 21st June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0⅝d. o 0d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do....	2s. 0 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do....	2s. 0⅜d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 to 221 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	102 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.5.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.5	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 209 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,490 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Cajoba Land Company ...	10,000	190 p. sh.	Rs. 15,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Par.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manekjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	1,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... }
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 209 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 209 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 215½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 209
Per Silver	" 109-5/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)..... Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ..... £2 0s. 0d.
To Hull ..... £2 0s. 0d.
To China..... No offers.
To Clyde..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 20TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	242 to 243
New Surat	"	243 to 244
New Inamlees, and Broomnugger	"	210 to 211
New Oomrawattee	"	227 to 228
New Comptia, ...	"	228 to 230
New Dharwar Sanguinni	"	209 to 209
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	215 to 220
New Veravul	"	222 to 225
Khandeish	"	215 to 217
New Pacatesee	"	228 to 230
New Mulwa	"	235 to 238
New Mangalore	"	228 to 230

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,572 to 1580.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-7 per cwt.
Linseed, Guzerat ..... " 7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White)..... " 37 to 38 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)..... " 27 to 28

BULLION.

LONDON, 16th *May* 1862.

DURING the past week our Market has been more active : imports especially having been on a large scale : prices have undergone some slight fluctuations.

The Imports include the *True Briton*, with £129,000 ; the *E. A. Bright*, with £116,000 ; the *Prince of Wales*, with £39,000 ; the *Donald McKay*, with £55,000 ; the *Norfolk*, with £130,000, all from Melbourne ; the *Canada*, from Boston, with £10,000 ; the *Ethiope*, from Africa, with £9,000 ; the *Seine*, from the West Indies, with £141,000 ; the *Teutonia*, from New York, with £10,000 ; making a total home amount of Mexican Dollars from the Continent.

The Exports comprise the *Delta* to Bombay, with £33,580 Silver, and £27,360 Gold ; and a large amount of Gold to the Continent.

The demand for Bar Silver has been moderate ; but owing to the limited supply on the market, the price has improved to 5/11.

Mexican Dollars have been in good demand, and the price has improved to 61d.

Indian Government Securities are :—

4 per Cents.	92	to 93
5 "	103½	to 103⅝
5½ "	109½	to 109⅝

We quote Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 2/0¼

Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight,	2/0¼	
Calcutta "	1/11½	to ⅞
Madras "	1/11½	

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea :—

"Copenhagen"	with	.....£ 54,000
" Latona"	"	.....£ 30,000
" Water Nymph"	"	.....£192,500
" Agincourt"	"	.....£125,000

GOLD.	
Bar Gold.....	77/9
Do. refinable	77/11
American Gold Coin	76/—3
French do.	—
S. Amer. Doubloons	—
Spanish do.	—
Brazilian New Gold Coin	77/7
SILVER.	
Fine or Cake Silver	5/6
Bar Silver	5/11½
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb.	5/11½
Five Franc Pieces	4/11½ nominal.
Mexican Dollars.....	5/1
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.	5/8
Do. do. Ferdinand...	—
Crusades.....	—

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Securities and grants Loans to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	Is. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	Is. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight.....	Is. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	Is. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... } On demand ..... }	Is. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }	
Circular Notes.....	s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000-2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 29th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 1½d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	o.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
June 19	Nerbudda	.....Fowler	.....Siam 23 March.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To.
June 20	Victoria	.....Gibb	.....Falmouth.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Commodore Perry*, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Singapore and Siam.

Nerbuda.—60 cases Benjamin, 13 casks Medicine, 5,649 bags Sugar, 2 boxes Spoons, 13 boxes Mats, 31 cases Silk, 406 bags Rice, 768 packets Stick Lac, 168 packages Long Pepper, 11 packages Old Metal, 2 boxes Mattress, 4 packages Gambooge, 500 Nos. Teak Planks, 2 packages Bedsteads, 3 packages Empty Jars, 3 jars Preserves, 8 jars and 1 dubber Wood Oil, 1 box Crackers, 2 boxes Siam Cigars, 2 boxes Sundries, 4 cases Chinaware, 3 bundles Fans.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 20TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Moray shire.—24 bags Linseed, 36 cwt., Ralli Brothers.
Countess of Yarborough.—300 bales Hemp, 788 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
Victory.—480 bundles Coir Yarn, 63 cwt., Withuldass Goculdass.
Earl of Balcarras.—100 packages Pepper, 125 cwt., Khetsee Dharsee ; 182 packages Cloves, 220 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

For Liverpool.

Viscount Canning.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt. ; 57 bales Wool, 171 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra.
Lord Falkland, (1)Nell Gwyn.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.
Edith Byrne.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Samjee Hemraz ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Becherdass Ambaidass.
Alice.—2 boxes Mango Preserves ; 17 kegs Mango Pickles, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.
Rising Sun.—2 boxes Mango Preserves ; 4 kegs Mango Pickles, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 135 bales Cotton, 472¾ cwt., Javerchund Vussonjee.
Cangerdoon.—42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Damoder Doongersee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jetha Vulubjee ; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Gaddom and Co.
John Lynn.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubibhoy ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Sewmoortee Annapoolee ; 250 bales Cotton, 856½ cwt., Mankee Canjee.
Monica.—111 bales Cotton, 388 cwt., B. F. Cama and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.
Barbora.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., M. and B. C. Cama and Co.
Campbell.—56 bales Wool, 168 cwt , Pursotum Tersee.
Joshua.—9 bales Cotton, 31¼ cwt , Coupland and Co.
Douglas Castle.—145 bales Cotton, 507½ cwt., Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co. ; 225 bales Cotton, 754 cwt., Robert, Frith and Co.
Shard.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Purnanund Bhugwan.
Alma.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Damjee Gocull.
Bates Family.—65 bales Wool, 193½ cwt., Abdool Eyeb Essabhai.
Childwickbury.—Loose Bones, 120 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

For Calcutta.

Commodore Perry.—1 case A. Perambulator, Remington and Co.

For Hull.

Union.—885 bags Linseed, 1,548½ cwt., S. Burstal and Co.

For Singapore.

Wadiatgol Ramon.—3 packages Sundries, Syed Mohmed ; 200 packages Cloves, 244 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs., Shaik Mohmed Abdol Lutiff.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee Mehta ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ramlal Bhogchund ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Parachund Ramchunder ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggunath Ramjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ramlal Bhagchund.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	... River Indus.
620	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
152	Conch, 5 (schooner), Jackson	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... Bombay.
887	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Kerridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Selwyn	... Out of Commission.
425	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... Bombay.
1450	Feroz, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... River Indus.
215	Goolundauze (gabbard), Nesoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... River Indus.
390	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... Persian Gulf.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... Neala.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (flat)	... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee
	Kemores, (flat), O'Brien	... Persian Gulf.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (gun), Lauton	... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Plover, (screw), White	... Bombay.
1246	Punjaub, 16, Foulerton	... Bombay.
200	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... England.
288	Revey, (R.I.), Williamson	... River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
260	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
99	Snake, 1 (paddle), Reeves	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Guitty	... Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

393	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	(c.l. May 11)
1310	Istamboul, Dunbar—Jehangihr N. Wadia	(c.l. May 19)
788	Moray shire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	TUTICORIN AND LONDON.	
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1163	Ajmeer, Aspiet—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
639	Barbora, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Cowasjee Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
680	Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. May 19)
1046	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
606	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornfoth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1139	Floating Light, Skekie—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
804	Joshua, W. Bartlle—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
1210	Levant, Feran—Ewart Lathanı & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
2277	Morning Light, Gilmer—D. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 5.)
988	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
824	Nimrod, Mickenzie—Bhowruggurie	(c. l. May 7)
1109	Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1235	Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. April 28)
778	Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1138	Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
839	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
750	Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co	(c.l. May 20)
1305	Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
	FOR HULL.	
999	Union, Skilling—Brauhall & Co.	(c. l. June 13)
	FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.	
1200	Benares, Wright—	
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
445	Paul Augusti, Messemecker—D. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l June 13)
	FOR CHINA.	
559	Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c. l. June 17)
2900	China, R. Curling.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
477	Good Success, Megregor—Sir J. Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
955	Preston, Moffett—Ewart Brothers & Co.	
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
1201	Fairy Monarch, Curson—Cursetjee Verzdase	(c. l. May 12)
660	Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.	
442	Wadiatool Rahimon, Grant—S.M.S.A. Lutiff	(c.l. May 20)
	FOR MANILA.	
885	Alarm, Gilson—Coupland & Co.	
1149	Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.	
1562	Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.	
	FOR MADRAS COAST.	
830	Thames, Latham—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
348	Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.	(c. l. June 14)
729	Lady Raglan, Finlay—Ewart Brothers & Co.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR MOZAMBIQUE.	
74	Sullawattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)
	FOR CEYLON.	
510	Coringa (s), Gray—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. June 19)
450	Tilly, (s) G. M. Boyts—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. June 13)
495	Union, Jerrari—Rossanjoy Cursetjee.	(c. l. May 13)
	FOR NEW YORK.	
1145	Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	NOT FIXED.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
230	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Desna.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	
	Cadets, Nacoda, City of Poona, Nacoda,	
854	Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1919	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
609	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	
1154	Forest Bigirts, Thomson—Grey & Co.	
609	Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.	
1124	Golconda, Davis—Lawrence & Co.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.	
1000	Iskunderbin, Mahomed.	
1007	Istamboul, W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.	
975	John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.	
155	Keeraia Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
	Le Harfoke, Nelson—Jairaz Sewjee.	
1904	Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	
80	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—A. M. Khan.	
1152	Mallicate, Gould—Cornforth & Co.	
599	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Nantis, Nacoda—C. B. Sons & Co.	
109	Nasserwanjee Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
250	Nassry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	
439	Noveille Antonietta—Morin & Co.	
132	Persian, Lever—W. Nicol & Co.	
871	Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	
450	Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.	
150	Shahpoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
183	Shaikod Ahamed, Nacoda—Abdo Bakar.	
363	Tender, Jack Shand—Hajee Mahomed Hadjee.	
813	Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.	
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600	Columbian, L. N. Skottowe.	
1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.	
1600	Pottinger. (Laid up.)	
700	Ripperre, G. J. Grainger.	
800	Union, W. Stuart.	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Mills, Lieut. W. J., 25th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Cumming, Lieut., C. T. Horse, to join, from Nuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.
Bombay, Friday, 20th June 1862.

The 33rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. To-day being anniversary of the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty, a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the saluting Battery at noon.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st May 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that, in future, all Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers proceeding to Hill Convalescent Depots are to take their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition with them, whenever, in the opinion of the Commanding Officers of their Regiments and Batteries, they are sufficiently well to look after and take care of them.

When, however, the state of health of the Convalescents, or other causes, may render it advisable to despatch them unarmed, a special report is to be made to this Department explaining why this course was necessary.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 494, dated 31st December 1861, for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE, *London, 31st December* 1861.
MILITARY, No. 494.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your Military Letter, No. 252, dated 17th October 1861, transmitting an application from Major Wyld, of the Staff Corps, to be permitted to leave that Corps.

2. Major Wyld's reason for requesting that the General Order transferring him to the Staff Corps should be cancelled, is stated to be, that your General Order of 10th September last, No. 799, publishing my Despatch, No. 296 of the 25th July, has materially altered the conditions, as previously understood in India, under which an Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Army was permitted to enter the Staff Corps, it now appearing that the Officers of that Corps will be denied the privileges as to retirement on pension of the rank attained after twenty-two years' service, conferred in the Government Regulation of 1796.

3. As the formation of Staff Corps is not to be considered complete until after the 22nd October 1861, you would have been perfectly justified in cancelling Major Wyld's appointment to that Corps at his request, subject to my approval. You have, however, considered it necessary (the appointment and consequent promotion having been reported for my approval) to transmit the application for my consideration and orders.

4. You observe, in paragraph 5, that whatever may have been this Officer's intention as to availing himself of the privileges of the Regulations of 1796, there is reason to believe that many Officers have joined the Staff Corps on the understanding that this privilege would be available to them, and, you add, they were fully justified in that expectation.

5. I admit that the words of the 9th paragraph of the 3rd Clause of the Royal (Staff Corps) Warrant are susceptible of the erroneous interpretation which some Officers have thus placed upon it.

6. The intentions of Her Majesty's Government upon this point, however, were clearly explained in my Despatch, No. 296, dated 25th July last.

7. It was there stated (paragraph 3) that Officers of the Indian

Mr. Dodds in his modest and pointed preface, in reference to his book, says :—"I have felt the difficulty of the task, and have sometimes wished it had been committed to other hands. At the same time, I trust that I have succeeded in presenting a faithful picture of the man and of his work. I have attempted to describe, without partiality or exaggeration, the character and labours of one of those earnest Christian workers whom it is refreshing to meet with in this world, and who usually contrive to make the world largely their debtors. When Chalmers had sounded the alarm in regard to the amazing amount of spiritual destitution in our great cities, David Nasmyth appeared as the apostle and founder of our City Missions; and when, in various ways, the wants and claims of our seafaring population were calling for special attention, Thomas Rosie, singularly prepared for his task, took the field as the intrepid evangelical champion of fishermen and sailors."

The memoir is written in a correct and pleasant style, and with all the warmth of deep and discriminative christian affection. We recommend it thoroughly to all who delight in tracing the current of a right purpose struggling with and overcoming difficulties; and we would especially urge on the young men amongst us, to read it, to adopt the spirit and imitate the noble labors and aspirings of Thomas Rosie.

Copies of the above work are immediately expected in Bombay and will be had at the Tract and Book Society's Depositary.

We have received the April Number of "Cases disposed of by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut of Bombay." We always like to peruse and notice these "Cases" as they are published, not because they are a Record of Crimes committed in the several Districts of this Presidency, but because they shew the manner in which the law is administered in the Mofussil, by our Judges and Assistant Judges, and by our Magistrates and Assistant and Deputy Magistrates. The number before us contains a record of thirty-five cases, of which Khandeish has the unenviable notoriety of contributing fifteen, Dharwar and Ahmedabad send up five, and Surat, Belgaum, Ahmednuggur and Kaira two each, while Soolapoor and Ratnaghirry are content with contributing one each. In reviewing the March Number of Cases disposed of by the Sudder Adawlut we remarked that the noticeable feature in them was that in the majority of the Cases the conviction and sentence had been annulled by the Judges of the Sudder Court, either because the officer who tried the cases had no jurisdiction in the matter, or because the prisoner was not amenable for the offence imputed to him under the law by which he was tried. This same feature we regret to observe in the Cases in the April Number. In twenty-one out of thirty-five cases the sentence and conviction are annulled, and in others in which the Sudder see no reason to interfere with the decision, they notice irregularities of procedure. The irregularity and illegality of the proceedings of the Magisterial and Judicial officers in the Mofussil are something remarkable. They manifest a lamentable knowledge of the extent of their powers, and of the Regulations and Acts under which they conduct their proceedings, which are in some cases described by the Sudder Court as "altogether informal," "altogether illegal," and "altogether erroneous." In other cases again the proceedings are said to be "not in conformity with the Code of Criminal Procedure," "in no way to meet the requirements of Act XXV of 1861 from first to last," and in one case "the Assistant Magistrates' proceedings, if such they can be called, are any thing but creditable to him." The Sudder Court might well complain of the "lax administration of the law," and draw the attention of the Magisterial and Judicial officers "to the serious inconvenience and obstruction to business, not to say injustice" that is the consequence of their "inattention to the provisions of the law." There are very many cases in each of which a host of irregularities has been committed As an instance of the *number* of irregularities committed in a *single* case, we will quote, though they are somewhat lengthy, the remarks made by the Sudder Court in disposing of a case from Khandeish in which a man was tried for fraudulently using a false measure. They observe as follows :

"The Court regret to record that owing to the want of care and attention on the part of the Magistrate, there have been more errors and illegalities committed in Khandeish, in introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts XLV. of 1860 and XXV. of 1861) than any where else. The present is one of many instances of this and of the most discreditable."

"It seems the accused was first tried by the District Police Officer for this same offence, convicted and sentenced. These proceedings the Magistrate annulled because he deemed the sentence passed inadequate.

"The accused was then tried by the Assistant Magistrate, and a sentence passed beyond that which the said Assistant was competent to award. This sentence the Magistrate confirmed. Afterwards, the Magistrate having found out that the Assistant Magistrate who tried the case as above had no jurisdiction, he annulled his own order of confirmation and the prior proceedings of his Assistant, and directed the accused to be tried a third time, which he has since been, and again convicted and sentenced."

"It is hardly necessary to point out the whole of this procedure was illegal. It might have been competent to the Magistrate to annul the District Police Officer's conviction and sentence on the ground of his want of jurisdiction; but to do so and direct a re-trial because the sentence passed was held inadequate, was most arbitrary and unjust. Again, it is inexplicable how the Magistrate came to confirm an illegal sentence passed by his Assistant, or afterwards by what authority he annulled his Assistant's proceedings and sentence, the last confirmed by himself, in the face of Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861)."

"Although the accused has been now tried and convicted three times, not once has he been so legally. The first time, the trying officer (the District Police Officer) had no jurisdiction; the second time, not only had the trying officer (the Assistant Magistrate) no jurisdiction, but the accused was tried and punished under the Indian Penal Code for an offence committed in 1861; the third time he was put on his trial before his conviction and sentence on his second trial had been declared null and void by competent authority."

"The Court therefore have no option but to annul the whole of the past proceedings, convictions, and sentences. In consideration, however, of all the accused has been subjected to, they refrain from ordering any further trial. They direct any fine paid by him be returned, and that he be discharged."

"It may further be noticed, that the proceedings of the Assistant Magistrate on both occasions of the accused's trial are altogether opposed to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861)."

"The Court can but hope no such case as this may again come before them."

It is indeed to be hoped that a man may not again be *three* times tried, convicted, and sentenced for *one* and the same offence without *once* being *legally* tried. But what shall we say of imaginary offences. We observe a case in which a man is tried and "convicted of having on the 2nd January 1862 concealed a design to commit a theft perpetrated the day before, viz. on the 1st idem, and by such concealment facilitated its commission!" This is the opinion of the Sudder Adawlut in reviewing the case. The Magistrate who tried and convicted a man on such a charge deserves notoriety. We give it to him. His name is Lionel Robert Ashburner, of the Bombay Civil Service. The Judicial and Magisterial Officers in the Mofussil are not only guilty of irregularities themselves, but frequently issue instructions to their subordinates which are calculated to mislead them and make them also commit irregularities. The Cases before us furnish some instances of this. We can only refer to one. In a murder case in Ahmednuggur, the Session Judge makes the following remarks in his finding :—

"The Court considers it very discreditable to Mr. Grant, the committing Magistrate, having sent up this case without the Inquest Report and without having required the accused to give in, either orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he wished to summon to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session in accordance with Section 227 of Act XXV. of 1861."

"It is evident also that this case was prepared in the first place by the Mamlutdar, and according to the instructions of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, it should therefore have been reprepared *de novo* by the Assistant Magistrate."

The Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut however on the case coming before them for confirmation, minuted as follows, recording opinions the very reverse of those of the Session Judge, Mr. Harrison.

"The Court disagree with the Session Judge's comments on the Assistant Magistrate's proceedings. They do not consider the Assistant Magistrate was to blame for not sending up the Inquest Report, the same not having been drawn up in the manner prescribed in Section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; further, the Assistant Magistrate seems to have taken down the names of the accused's witnesses at the foot of his examination, and this meets the requirements of the law. And lastly, the Assistant Magistrate did investigate this case '*de novo*' on its receipt from his subordinate officer. The Court can see nothing discreditable to him in the Assistant Magistrate's proceedings; on the contrary, they evince every wish to perform his duties aright."

We have occupied so much space in referring to the illegality and irregularity of the proceedings of the Judges and Magistrates that we have left ourselves little room to notice some of the cases. We regret to observe no less than six cases of murder, and one of attempt to commit murder. Of these the most atrocious is that of a young man of twenty-five, a Brahmin, who cut the throat of his own wife aged about *fourteen* years. He suspected her of conjugal infidelity, and sacrificed her life to his unjust suspicions, as the trial shewed that he had no sufficient reason for doubting the constancy of his young wife. As there was no mitigating circumstance which would justify secondary punishment, the murderer was justly sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law—death. With the murderer were tried three persons, two men and a woman on a charge of having "caused the evidence of the above murder to disappear with the intention of screening the murderer, Vishwanath Balkrishna, accused No. 1 from legal punishment, in having burnt the corpse of the deceased Rungoo, washed the clothes which were stained by her blood and scratched and cowdunged the floor on which her blood had fallen." The parties pleading guilty to the charge, were sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labor. The sentence was confirmed by the Sudder Court. There is another case of wife-murder. The parties were only married about a year, when one night without any apparent cause, the husband murdered his unoffending wife, using a large stone to effect his purpose. In the morning he himself sent word to her relations that she was dead, and before her father and brother and the Jury admitted his guilt and produced the stone with which the foul deed was done. Before the Session Court, the man declined to give any explanation of the circumstances, and feigned insanity, but there being in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon and of the Court no reason for supposing that his mental [illegible] from the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased was in good health at noon on the 19th instant, when his father left home. Subsequently in consequence of information which he received he returned home, when he found the deceased lying dead in the verandah of the house where they resided. There were no marks of violence on the body. The deceased was observed, by a man residing in the same house, playing about soon after his father left. Sometime afterwards a splash was heard as if something had fallen into the well which was on the ground floor. An alarm was given when another man, who was able to dive, immediately went into the well and brought up the body of the deceased child. It seems that the gallery in front of the room where the child was playing is in a very decayed state, and the deceased must have fallen through it into the well. There was about eight feet of water in the well.

VERDICT.—Accidentally killed by having fallen into a well.

victed of the wife-murder and sentenced to be hanged. The Sudder Adawlut concurred in the conviction of the prisoner, and confirmed the sentence of death passed upon him. As our space will not permit us to refer to any more of the cases recorded in the April Number of cases disposed of by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut of Bombay, we conclude this notice of them.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

GALLE, *20th June*, 8 A. M.

Steamer *Orissa* from Bombay anchored.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Frere and his personal staff, arrived at Dapoorie yesterday at 1 o'clock from Jeejooree. His Excellency arrived at Jeejooree on Tuesday, and remained there until yesterday morning. Several petitions were presented to the Governor by the villagers between Sattara and Sasaoor, which were duly received, and every mark of kindness shown to the inhabitants.—*Poona Observer, June* 19.

It gave us much pleasure to notice the following paragraph in the *United Service Gazette*, received by last mail; and we are sure that the perusal of it will give equal pleasure to the numerous friends of Colonel Rigby in India :—

GRATIFYING TESTIMONIAL.—A handsome massive silver tankard has just been presented to Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Rigby, bearing the following inscription :—"Presented to Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Rigby, by Captain R. B. Oldfield and officers of H. M. S. *Lizard*, as a mark of regard for his kindness and attention to them while stationed on the East Coast of Africa, and his able assistance in suppressing the piratical slave trade carried on by the Arabs from the Persian Gulf in March and April, 1861." A piratical dhow, and the names of the donors engraved on shields at the back was supplied by Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, of Portsea. Colonel Rigby is one of the ablest and most popular officers of the Bombay Army. He was elected by the late Lord Elphinstone for the office of Educational Inspector of the Central Division; but the British Consulate at Zanzibar becoming vacant, the public interest required that he should be sent there, and he consented to go. He has distinguished himself as a military officer and as a diplomatist; and, being a man of no ordinary abilities, he will not fail to distinguish himself again. We congratulate him and his numerous friends on the gratifying testimonial which he has received.

LOCAL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Temperance Union will be held on Monday evening, the 23rd instant at 7 o'clock, in the American Mission Chapel. The friends of the Cause are cordially invited to attend. The Rev. James Mitchell and other well-known advocates of Temperance are expected to address the Meeting.

THE Rev. James Mitchell, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, and the senior Missionary of Western India, who has just returned from Great Britain, is expected to preach in the Free Church, Esplanade, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 6 o'clock.

THE coasting steamer *Manchester*, Captain Macdonald, which left Surat on the 14th instant for Bombay with sixty passengers, was compelled to anchor at Bhimpores about 12 miles from Surat, in consequence of having encountered very stormy weather. The passengers were all landed safe at that Port.

SIR,—I desire through your paper to return thanks on behalf of the destressed Seamen of the late ship *James Pillington*, for the following sums of money received from

Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	Rs. 100
J. F. Hore, Esq.	" 30
A. Faulkner, Esq.	" 5
N. Fernandes, Esq.	" 5
Dossibhoy Framjee, Esq.	" 10
Dadabhoy Bazonjee, Esq.	" 10

H. H. AVRON,
Superintendent Sailors' Home.

We stated a few days ago that it was believed that defalcations had been discovered in the Income-tax office, that the Head Clerk and his deputy had been suspended, and that an investigation was being made. The investigation has terminated, and has resulted in the entire exculpation of the Head Clerk. Mr. Dalputram Jeevunram; but in the inculpation of the deputy. The Income-tax Collector has acted with great promptness and wisdom in this matter. He must congratulate himself on having, by these measures, cleared the innocent and convicted the guilty. We understand that the Head Clerk and the deputy had each a separate and independent jurisdiction, so that the former was not responsible for the accounts of the latter. The Head Clerk is a graduate of the Elphinstone College, and bears the highest character for intelligence and moral rectitude, and we rejoice that the investigation has resulted in the complete vindication of his character. We have no doubt that he will stand higher than ever in the estimation of the present Collector, as he has always stood very high in that of his predecessors.

We notice that the health of the Town has considerably improved during the last week. Both cholera and fever have very sensibly decreased. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 218 against 296 of the week preceding; showing a very favorable change. The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	3
INDO-EUROPEANS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
HINDOOS :	
Cholera	32
Small-pox	7
Fevers	70
Other diseases	51
MUSSULMANS :	
Cholera	0
Fever	20
Other diseases	11
PARSEES :	
Cholera	1
Fevers	3
Other diseases	6
JEWS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Cholera	3
Fever	2
Other diseases	6
NEGRO-AFRICANS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
UNKNOWN RACE :	
Various diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	8	13
Cholera	36	49
Measles	0	2
Fevers	97	111
Nervous system	18	10
Respiratory system	12	28
Vascular	0	1
Alimentary	28	41
Cachexy	13	13

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. June 20th, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light with thunder and rain. Ther. 88.

BULSAR.—Not received.

CANNANORE.—S. E. and fair.

COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 81½.

GALLE.—S. W. strong and equally with heavy rain. Ther. 82.

GOA.—S. W. moderate, with rain.

KOLAPORE.—S. W. moderate, with rain.

KURRACHEE.—Interruption.

MADRAS.—South-East, occasional rain. Ther. 84.

OOTACAMUND.—Not received.

PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 86.

SURAT.—S. W. cloudy, with drizzly rain.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An Inquest was held at the "Sailors Return" Hotel, Chundunwady on the 19th instant, before the Coroner, R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., touching the death of a boy of the

FORT IMPROVEMENT LIBRARY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Fort Improvement Library was held on Monday the 16th instant, in the Rooms of the Library. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the President of the Institution, occupied the Chair. The notice convening the Meeting having been read, Mr. Edulji Muncherjee, the Secretary, read the following report for the past year :—

REPORT FOR 1861.

The Managing Committee in laying before the members of this Library a report of their operations for the year ending 31st December 1861, have again to express their gratification at the satisfactory progress which the Institution has made during the year. The Committee have still to complain of the low state of the finances, to improve which they deem it desirable that the subscription rates should be increased. Every succeeding year sees the Institution find increased favour among the educated classes of the Natives, as would appear from the list of members which has at present swelled to 224.

The Members are aware that in their last report the Committee had urged the desirability of raising the subscription rates and that that suggestion had been acted upon by the members at the Annual Meeting following passed a resolution to increase the rates as follows, viz. ; Second Class twelve annas and Third Class eight annas, First Class to remain as before.

A few days after the passing of this resolution, the Committee received a requisition from several members to rescind the resolution, and in consequence thereof a special general meeting of the members was held on the 15th September last. At that meeting, however, the majority of the members present were of opinion that considering the then state of the finances there was no necessity of raising the rates, and consequently the resolution passed at the annual meeting was cancelled.

In September last a Sub-Committee called the Book Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee, Darashaw Dorabjee, Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Eduljee Sohrabjee was appointed with powers to purchase new books for the Library to the value of Rs. 400, and to publish a catalogue of the Library, the expenses whereof were to be defrayed from the said sum of Rs. 400. The Committee feel it due to the Book Committee to mention that the latter executed the functions assigned to them in a highly satisfactory manner by their having made a very judicious choice of works. The catalogue of books is in course of preparation and will shortly be printed for the use of the members.

During the year, 6 members have withdrawn from the Library, and the present total is 224, comprising 57 First Class, 111 Second Class, and 56 Third Class members. Of these 200 are Parsees, 5 Christians, 15 Hindoos and 4 Mahomedans. The average daily attendance of members at the Library is 78, being larger than that of previous years.

The Treasurer's Account for the past year shews the receipts together with previous balance in hand, to be Rs. 3,004-8-3, independent of two Government Promissory Notes in custody of the President; and the disbursements to be Rs. 2,401-2-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 603-6-1 in favour of the Library. The two Government Promissory Notes which the President holds in trust for the Library are one, a five per cent. for Rs. 500, and the other, a four per cent. for Rs. 500.

The Committee beg to mention that owing to the increased attendance of members at the Library, they have deemed it desirable to subscribe for two copies of the *Times of India* instead of one from 1st October last. Since June last the *Bombay Gazette* is subscribed for the full price instead of half the price.

The Committee have discontinued to subscribe to the *Edinburgh Review*, *London Punch*, *Leisure Hour*, and the *Indian Field*. The *Apaklyar* and the *Vishnoo Punch* were also discontinued.

During the year miscellaneous books and papers were presented to the Library by Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Dinshawjee Framjee, Eduljee Hormusjee Banaji, Peerzohar Merherjeebhoy, Cowasjee Dadabhoy, Rustomjee Cursetjee, Nesserwanjee Framjee Hayvoy, Edulji Darashaw, and Jehangheer Merwanjee. The Committee on behalf of the members of the Library beg to express their best thanks to these gentlemen, as also to the editors and proprietors of the journals which are regularly presented to the Library, and of those which are supplied at half the price.

The Library received an accession of 397 Volumes during the year, of which 15 Vols. were presented. The number of books issued and re-issued during the year was 1487, being 171 more than those issued during the preceding year, and in the following proportions :—Arts and Sciences Vols. 125, History Vols. 178, Biography Vols. 71, Novels and Fictious Vols. 686 and Miscellaneous Literature Vols. 427. There were 1827 newspapers issued, being 391 more than those of the preceding year; and 146 magazines and reviews, being 27 less than those of the preceding year.

The following magazines and newspapers are received in the Library :—*English*—Edinburgh Review; Westminster Review; Quarterly Review; Calcutta Review; Chambers's Journal; Leisure Hour; London Journal; Dublin University Magazine; All the Year Round; Blackwood's Magazine; Once a Week; Cornhill Magazine; Family Herald; Reynolds's Miscellany; Fraser's Magazine; Family Friend; Macmillan's Magazine; Recreative Science; Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany; Bombay Gazette; Times of India; Bombay Saturday Review; Indian Banner; Bombay Government Gazette; Friend of India; Indian Field; Hindoo Patriot; Home News; London Punch; Saturday Review; Ladies Newspaper; Illustrated London News; Illustrated News of the World.—*Gujarathi*.—Dayan Prasark; Buddhivardhuk; Bamdad; Stree Bodhuk; Bombay Summachar; Jam-i-Jamshed; Summachar Durpun; Chabook; Rast Goftar; Guzerathi Review; and Khoja Dost.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Byramjee, seconded by Mr. Jehanghir Hormusjee, and carried unanimously, that the Report now read be received and adopted.

Proposed by Dr. Dossabhoy Bajonjee, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, and carried unanimously, that Messrs. Hormusjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Nesserwanjee be appointed to examine the voting lists for the election of office-bearers.

The Chairman then advised the members to consider upon the desirability of increasing the subscription rates so as to meet the growing wants of the Library and place it upon an efficient footing.

Proposed by Mr. Jehanghir Hormusjee, seconded Mr. Nesserwanjee Byramjee, and carried, that thanks be given to the Chairman for this able conduct in the chair.

The following is the result of the Voting Lists :—

President.—Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee.

Vice-President.—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.'

Secretary.—Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee.

Treasurer.—Mr. Cowasjee Nesserwanjee.

Auditors.—Messrs. Sorabshaw Dossabhoy and Bomonshaw Cowasjee.

Directors.—Messrs. Cowasjee Eduljee, Darashaw Dorabjee, Nesserwanjee Byramjee, Manockjee Dorabjee, Jehanghir Rustomjee, Cursetjee Ruttonjee Cola, Muncherjee Cursetjee, and Nesserwanjee Nowrojee.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 20th June 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*John Williams, George Wilkes* and *Joseph Watson*, seamen, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *Martin Luther*.

Captain Macfarlane said,—The first prisoner came on board the night before to join the ship, but refused to do duty the next morning. The other two prisoners came on board on the previous morning. The two last prisoners told him that Mr. Forjett made them ship.

The prisoner Williams said that he did not like the ship whether he had heard very bad accounts of it, he only joined her the night before.

Wilkes said "I wont go to duty."

Watson said that he had been ashore for the last three months. He went to Mr. Forjett who gave him a letter to join the Navy. Saw the captain and was shipped, could not get the advance note cashed, so went to Mr. Forjett who gave him (prisoner) the money and told him to be sure if he didn't like the ship to go to the Magistrate. He did not like the ship and therefore asked the captain to let him go and see Mr. Forjett, which the captain refused to do. It was Mr. Forjett's own desire, "so if your worship will wait for two hours, he'll come." Only spoke about the rations when the mate said what he would do when we went to sea. Was willing to go when Mr. Fleming ordered in the charge.

The Captain said that he had all the crew on board with the exception of three in Hospital, in whose place these men were shipped. None of the old crew had any complaints. The captain added that he had no wish to take the prisoners to sea with him; and that he believed that the two last prisoners had enticed the first man. The crew were all quiet on board and he was of opinion that the prisoners would only contaminate them.

HIS WORSHIP enquired whether the prisoners had got their advance notes cashed?

The Captain.—Yes, your Worship, they have.

[illegible] their duty and told them what would be the consequence of their continued refusal. He told them that their conduct was very bad in shipping and cashing their advance notes, and refusing to do duty.

The two first prisoners refused to return to their duty. The third one, *Watson*, expressed his willingness to go on board.

HIS WORSHIP said that as the two first prisoners would not return to their duty, they would be sent to the House of Correction, with hard labour, for four weeks; and would be sent on board if the captain desired it, when the ship sailed. The prisoner Watson was ordered to be sent on board the ship.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—*George Williams*, a dissipated looking seaman, was charged with assaulting Hurree Jujeebu, a Police sepoy, while in the execution of his duty.

From the evidence of the witnesses called in this case, it appeared that yesterday morning the prisoner was creating a disturbance and assaulting persons that were passing by, when the policeman endeavored to take him into custody, he was put into a buggy, but got out again refusing "to be taken by black fellows," as he said. The complainant's face was examined by the European constable, but it was only slightly injured.

The prisoner, said in his defence, that it was true that he got out of the buggy, but denied having assaulted the sepoy.

HIS WORSHIP said that the evidence was conclusive against the prisoner, and therefore he was found guilty. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees, three of which to be given to the prosecutor. In default to be sent to the House of Correction with hard labour for twenty one days.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE KHOJA TOND AGAIN.—*Meer Ally* and seven other Khojas were charged, under the Police Act, for using threatening and abusive words and behaving in a threatening and insulting manner towards Wullee Jeeva with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. Veraliaparsed on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Macfarlane for the defendants.

The complainant stated he was a Moozawur of the Mahomedan Saheb's shrine. On the 24th of May last he was at the Khoja's burial ground when the seventh defendant came there accompanied by the third defendant. On the second day a "Permission" note was demanded of them, it was not produced, whereupon complainant stopped the work of the tomb. The two defendants then abused him making use of very indecent expressions and threats. On the 28th they came again a man of the name of Noora was with witness, when they abused him again, the other defendants were then present and they all abused and threatened him in the same manner as the others had done before.

Mr. Macfarlane cross-examined the witness without materially shaking his evidence.

Some other witnesses were then examined whose testimony was in effect similar to the complainants.

Mr. Macfarlane addressed the Court on behalf of defendants and contended that there was no case made out against them.

HIS WORSHIP after going carefully through the evidence, dismissed the charge.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BAR IRON.—The following information was laid before the Senior Magistrate of Police on Thursday. I, Alexander Druchar, captain of the ship *Istamboul*, now lying in Bombay harbour. On the last voyage of the said ship from London she had on board her and shipped at London for conveyance to Bombay a great number of Iron bars with marks W. F. and Co. and B consigned respectively to Messrs. J and S. Moore and Co. and to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. of Bombay. The ship arrived in Bombay on the 8th of April last, and 3932 bars bearing the said marks were landed from my ship at the Carnac Bunder and remained there for sometime for delivery to the parties entitled to the same. Complaints were lately made to me that from about thirty to thirty-five tons of iron bars had been found missing. I verily believe that they were stolen or otherwise fraudulently made away with. This morning at about 12 o'clock I went in company with Mr. Moore and some other gentlemen to a godown at the Carnac Bunder, which I ascertained was the godown of one Dumoodhur Pragjee, and also to another godown of Ebramjee Samasjee, and at both these places I saw a number of the iron bars bearing the marks above mentioned, which as I verily believe are a portion of those landed from the ship *Istamboul* and so stolen or otherwise fraudulently made away with as aforesaid. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Modyi was informed me that he yesterday evening had sent to the warehouse of Dumoodhur Pragjee and asked the persons who were present there as to the number of the said bars lying there, and how they came there, but the said persons declined to give any answer except that they would answer to them in a Court of law. I therefore apply that a search warrant may be granted and the said goods if found there may be dealt with according to law.

The foregoing information was submitted through Mr. Sangster who appeared for Captain Druchar, who was also present in Court.

The search warrant was granted as applied for, and sent for execution to the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Cause for Trial this day.

43. Mooljee Jetha *vs.* Nana Ramchander and others. (Part heard.)

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

10th, 12th, and 17th June 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J.)

Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. vs. Andrew Boyd, Maste of the ship "East."

Mr. Westropp and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hose, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for the defendant.

Mr. Scoble opened the case by stating that this was an action of assumpsit brought to recover the money had and received by defendant for the use of the plaintiffs, and the money paid by plaintiffs for defendant's use.

Mr. Westropp said that in this action the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant under protest in order to procure the delivery to the plaintiffs of certain goods carried by the defendant under a charter-party dated 29th September 1860. The charter-party was effected between the plaintiffs and the defendant at the time the vessel was in Bombay. The person who negotiated on behalf of Captain Boyd was Mr. J. P. Cornforth, the recognised agent of the ship, who was so pragmatical as to give a great deal of trouble in executing the charter-party. The charter-party was to the following effect :—That the vessel on the 4th of October shall proceed to Kurrachee and there take on board a cargo of salt or other lawful merchandise and shall proceed therewith to Calcutta and having delivered her cargo there, shall receive from the freighters' agents a full and complete cargo of lawful merchandise according to the Calcutta Tonnage Scale in proportion as follows, viz., 1,100 tons being two-thirds of the cargo shall consist of goods after the rate of 20 cwts per ton and the remainder being not more than one-third at the rate not under 14 cwts. per ton. and shall proceed therewith to Bombay and deliver the same agreeably to bills of lading and this charter-party, upon being paid freight for the same estimated upon the cargo laden at Calcutta and delivered at Bombay and calculated at the rate of Rs. 28 per ton, delivered, &c. The learned Advocate General said that the question arising on that charter was with respect to not what occurred at Kurrachee but with respect to what occurred at Calcutta. The ship brought back from Calcutta a large quantity of gunnies. By the Calcutta Tonnage Scale gunnies are put down at 50 cubic feet per ton, that is they are considered as measurement goods, and the question was whether under this charter-party Messrs. Nicol & Co. were bound to pay freight by measurement or by weight. On the arrival of the ship in Bombay Mr. Cornforth sent into the plaintiffs a debit bill for upwards of Rs. 44,000, and the latter were much surprised at this as it appeared from the freight list which had been forwarded to them by their Calcutta agent that the freight amounted to about Rs. 35,000. The Captain refused to deliver the goods unless the freight was paid by measurement, and Messrs. Nicol & Co. paid under protest what the Captain demanded and now sought to recover back the excess or difference. Mr. Westropp observed that no instance could be mentioned in which the words "Calcutta Tonnage Scale" were used. If the words meant measurement then the latter part of the sentence as to weight was superfluous. The two Captains had been examined, and the object of referring to Calcutta Tonnage Scale is to denote the quality of cargo to distinguish dead weight from light weight. The words could not mean measurement because to give them that meaning would be to discard the rest of the sentence. The clause in the charter-party that freight was to be paid on the "ton delivered" was also an indication that it was to be paid by weight. The gunnies always expand in the course of the voyage and it would be to the disadvantage of the freighter if freight on them was paid by measurement. There was also this circumstance conclusive against the Captain that he had signed all the bills of lading for the gunnies, with the exception of one, which provide that freight is to be paid by weight, that is per bale of 6½ maunds. According to the custom of Bombay, gunnies from Calcutta are always paid for by weight, although they are entered in the Calcutta Tonnage Scale as measurement goods. The Captain when he was examined *de bene esse* endeavoured to raise a grievance by alleging that Mr. Fleming had altered the charter-party after he the Captain, had signed it but he afterwards abandoned the point on Mr. Fleming having denied the charge. The Captain well knew that the freight was to be paid by weight, and there was a letter from Mr. Cornforth in which he accepted the offer for the charter by weight and without mentioning the Calcutta Tonnage Scale.

The *de bene esse* examination of Mr. James Nicol Fleming, one of the plaintiffs, was then read by the Prothonotary. Mr. Fleming stated that the charter was effected through Messrs Blay and Mackintosh, Brokers. Mr. Cornforth acting as agent for the vessel. He had come to a clear understanding with the defendant with whom he had a personal interview that freight was to be paid by weight, and that was the understanding. Witness' anxiety to obtain this admission from him was in consequence of his observing the unusual words "according to the Calcutta Tonnage Scale" in the charter-party. From that understanding he signed the charter-party under the belief that whatever Mr. Cornforth's opinion might be, the defendant was disposed to carry out that understanding. The custom of Bombay Port as to gunnies received from Calcutta is to compute freight at 14 cwt to the ton, viz. by weight and not by measurement.

The Prothonotary next read the evidence of Mr. William Grant of the firm of Messrs. Grant, Smith and Co. Calcutta, taken by a Commission in Calcutta. Mr. Grant said that the ship *East* was consigned to his firm by the plaintiffs and that he never told the Captain directly or indirectly that the light freight would be paid by measurement. He had no authority to make such a statement. He might have mentioned to him that 50 cubic feet to the ton was the Calcutta Tonnage Scale, but he never mentioned to him that the light freight in this instance would be calculated by measurement and not by weight; on the contrary he told him that the charter-party was a mistake and that freight would be paid by weight.

Mr. Thomas Blay, Freight Broker, on being examined, said he negotiated the charter of the ship *East* for Messrs. Nicol & Co. in 1860, with Messrs. Cornforth & Co., who were agents for the defendant Captain Boyd. He saw defendant during the negotiation, and he took part in the execution of the charter-party, which was drawn up by Messrs. Cornforth and Co. Several rough copies were made and taken in succession by witness to Mr. Fleming. The words "according to the Calcutta Tonnage Scale" were introduced by Mr. Cornforth in the charter-party. After the initiating of the charter-party by him, Mr. Fleming noticed the words and asked witness to fetch the Captain to speak to him about the matter. He said there were so many clauses in the charter that he was afraid there would be some difficulty in the transaction. Witness was told subsequently that the defendant had agreed to have the charter-party modified and redrawn; but in point of fact, it was not re-drawn. Witness was the agent of both the parties in the case. Witness explained to Mr. Fleming that the words "Calcutta Tonnage Scale" were intended to distinguish light weight from heavy cargo, pointing out the freight to be paid as mentioned in the charter-party. The Calcutta Tonnage Scale was to decide what cargo was to be reckoned at 20 cwt. per ton and what at 14 cwt. per ton. The usual light weight from Calcutta to Bombay is gunnies, the freight upon which is calculated upon the weight delivered, at 14 cwt. per ton. That is the custom of the port of Bombay with regard to such goods. The freight upon light goods in respect to which witness negotiated charter-parties from Calcutta to Bombay, has been invariably stipulated upon this same principle. The meaning of the ship delivering, agreeably to the bills of lading means, agreeably to what is stated in the margin of the bills of lading. The trade in gunnies between Bombay and Calcutta is chiefly in the hands of natives.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—Each of the seaports of India has a tonnage scale of its own, well known to merchants generally. Witness was not aware until this case occurred that gunnies are charged in Calcutta at 50 cubic feet per ton. Merchants shipping from Bombay to any other sea port are paid freight, according to the Bombay tonnage scale, on the net weight of the goods delivered at the port of discharge. So far as he could recollect, witness had not before seen the clause "Calcutta tonnage scale" in charter-parties of a similar nature. Objections are raised by Captains as to the size of the gunny bags not being sufficiently pressed, in other words, as to their being unprofitable freight considering the room they take up: this is in cases where the freight is to be computed by weight. The plaintiffs and defendant were rather both difficult to be pleased in this matter. Witness saw the defendant and Mr. Cornforth together on several occasions. Witness had seen a freight list furnished to defendant by the Calcutta Agent of the plaintiffs: this freight was charged by measurement, at 50 cubic feet per ton.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—The fact just mentioned would not alter witness's opinon as to what he contracted for in this case. If the payment of freight were to be made by measurement, we would not find the words "per ton delivered" in the charter-party, because the measurement would be taken at Calcutta. If the freight is stipulated by measurement, the Captain gains by the expansion of the goods; but he does not gain if the freight is to be paid by weight as "per ton delivered."

To the Court.—Witness did not mention to Mr. Cornforth the objection raised by Mr. Fleming, because it was so distinctly stated in the charter-party that there could be no doubt upon the matter. Witness was to be paid his commission by the defendant, not by the plaintiff.

Dosa Kirpal, a merchant, said he carried on an extensive trade, among other things, in gunny bags, between Calcutta and Bombay. Witness had chartered many ships at 14 cwt. per ton: that is the custom at this port. Witness's firm is the largest importers of gunnies in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—Gunnies are considered light weight, and freight is paid at the rate of 14 cwt. per ton. Is not aware of any instance in which freight was paid on them by measurement. Unpressed gunnies are also paid for by weight, not by measurement.

Chubildass Lallookhay, a freight broker, said he had chartered many ships from Calcutta to Bombay and from Bombay to Calcutta. Gunnies coming from Calcutta are paid for by weight, not by measurement. Witness knew of no instance in which freight on them was paid by measurement. The ordinary weight is comput

hope Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Sydney Cotton and other gentlemen who reside in that direction, imagine that the letters posted to their address are despatched from Lahore shortly after 5 o'clock, but if so, they would be wrong, seeing the letters are detained in the Post Office for about fifteen hours or till next morning, before being despatched. The same gentlemen have an idea perhaps, that their letters for Delhi, Calcutta &c. are not detained at Lahore, but go in the train at 4 P. M. Not a bit of it. The letters are supposed to require rest after their journey, and consequently are kept here from 18 to 24 hours.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

(From the Mofussilite, June 10.)

We are very glad to see our Agra Cotemporary (the *Delhi Gazette*) giving signs of a change in his conduct, with regard to those flying rumours and reports which have already frightened all the lone and unprotected females on the Hills.

We do not know whether our Cotemporary is aware of it, but he is in "very bad odour" in many quarters. Some persons attribute the publication of these rumours and reports to an unworthy motive—to wit, with a view to increase the circulation of the paper. Of this we (and, we hope, others will do so) entirely acquit our Cotemporary. We will not even go the length of thinking that he himself believes in all he publishes. He merely puts forth, that which Natives, as well as some Europeans, talk over until they accept it as *fact*. The head and front of the *Delhi's* offending is providing the imaginations of people with such unwholesome food: and we repeat our expression of gladness, that he is beginning to see "the error of his way," in this matter. In matter of such vast importance as the present, we are in a position to say, that we have "sources of information," equal, if not superior, to those of the Government of India. Upon these sources of information we have lately drawn, and it is with unqualified satisfaction that we make known that the result has been of the most cheering character. We have not talked to Khidmutgars, Sirdar Bearers and Sweepers, but to Mahommedans and Hindoos of rank, wealth and proved attachment to British Rule,—men of intelligence, and whose interests are indissolubly identical with those of the Government. Each and all tell us the same tale. *There is not the least occasion for alarm. These rumours and reports are no more worthy of attention than those which have been, are and ever will be floating about the Indian Bazars.* The last person with whom we have discoursed on the subject is Lalla Jotee Pershad. It will be remembered that to his individual exertions the 5,000 Christians in the fortress escaped death from starvation. "When, says the Lallah, "the thoroughfares of Agra are so blocked up by hackeries and cattle, laden with grain from the surrounding country, that carriages cannot pass and repass, *then* be sure that if the Government are not awake, at all events, I am." This opinion, coming from a man upon whom Sir George Clerk constantly indented for *reliable* information: a man who, a fortnight before it happened, knew and said that Sucre Sing would desert us, at Moolan, the very moment we most needed his services —whose sagacity, previous to the late convulsions in Hindoostan" was marvellous*—is of far more value than all the vague surmises, ridiculous conclusions, and absurd weighing of probabilities, which employ the time of Newspaper Editors, and afford topics of conversation at Mess-tables, coffee-shops, and at whist-tables, between the deals.

We have had a lengthy conversation with another Hindoo Banker of great wealth, strong reasoning power, and a vast amount of common sense. He, too, sleeps in peace. *He* says,—"We, the Hindoos, are as much interested in this matter as are the Christians. If a Mahommedan rising should be successful, it is true we should not be in danger of having our throats cut; but we should be despoiled of all our possessions, real and personal, and become very little better than abject slaves. This has happened, and it would happen again. We might get an Aurungzebe to rule over us. Plundering our coffers, destroy our temples, and build mosques over them!"

The Mahommedan gentlemen, with whom we have conversed, scout the idea of religious enthusiasm being strong enough to prompt "the followers" of Mahomet to endanger, even, their temporal interests. They point to the immense number of Mahommedans who were employed in judicial, and other appointments, under the British Government, and who, during the convulsion remained steadfast and loyal, and who have been rewarded for their conduct,—men who would be pushed aside to make way for *new* men—no matter of what degree:—*for* conquerors rarely fail to provide for those, and the families of those, who render the largest amount of *military* assistance. The fact of having taken the pay of the Kaiir would be considered quite sufficient to mistrust and "turn them adrift." One Mahommedan gentleman, a Judge of a Court (not at Meerut,) makes use of an expression which is almost verbal translation of a sentence of Tacitus. (Heipats it interrogatively, of course, and thus converts it into an argument,) "*Dum pleisan nacrita corda amathanus.*" Another Mahommedan, a man of large possessions in a neighbouring district, says,—"We deny that religious feelings, on the part of either sect, Hindoo, or Mussulman, was the cause of the outbreak in 1857. You had an immense rabble army, composed for the most part of the greatest rascals in India. You pampered them into insolence into discontent and disobedience. They rebelled. They took possession of your ordnance, your muskets, bayonets and swords. You had not a sufficient European force to hold them in check. What did they do with all their advantages, and joined by all the disaffected of both sects? They reaped a defeat. Delhi and Lucknow are in ruins. Those who joined your rabble army have been hanged, killed in battle, or transported. The influential Mahommedans and Hindoos, who were inspired by fear, or false hope, are wanderers, beggars, or *face-hidden* (Rooposh). What more do you want? With your *now* over-powering European force, *what have you or, us, to fear?*"

What should it signify to the British Government whether an Asiatic army is assembling at Herat, or anywhere else? Have we not the largest and most powerful army that the East ever saw? The Khalasa! Have we not lately taught Persia a lesson? Have we not brought Russia to her "bearings?" (To restore her sunken navy has cost her not a little, and has crippled her). Have we not made North America, with all her *Monitors* and bluster, understand the significance of moving a fleet from Malta to Gibraltar, and sending the Guards to Canada,—movements which extracted from North America an abject apology?

We do not make these remarks in a spirit of vulgar national boasting. We make them in a spirit of proud consolation—that such is the indomitable power of our Nation—now linked as it is with Prussia—she may defy the power of the whole world, just as she did in the days of Her Majesty's Grandfather. Byron says:—

"Arts fade; states fall; but nature cannot change.

Napoleon, at Waterloo, thought it a "pity that such brave troops did not know when they were beaten." He little knew the real nature of the animal he had to encounter. We regret to say we cannot find a copy of the epitaph, written by Sir Herbert Edwards for the tomb of Vans Agnew and Anderson: but we hope to be able to procure one before long, when we will reprint it. Let the rebellious-minded natives of India make it their study. The truth it conveys is as great as is the beauty of the language, and the taste in which it is expressed.

* A very happy phrase of Lord Canning's.

(From the Delhi Gazette, June 12.)

The preceding words head an article in the *Mofussilite*, condemnatory of us for originating a panic and causing alarm. Our contemporary accuses us of providing the imagination of people with such unwholesome food, as the idea of impending rebellion, &c. It is not impossible that we may be in "very bad odour" as he says in some quarters in consequence. In this as in all questions, people are divided in opinion: a few consider our conduct injudicious, others among whom *was* our contemporary himself, approve of our sounding a warning note, to the effect, that if proper precautions were not taken there *would* be danger. The Calcutta papers on independent sources of information have adopted very much the same view of the case as we have.

If our Meerut contemporary however will take the pains of reading what we have said whenever we have alluded to this subject at all, or whenever we have quoted the remarks of other papers on the same question, he will find that he is labouring altogether under a false impression, when he fancies that we have been either apprehensive ourselves of disturbances or engaged in making others so. We must repeat, as we have said over and over again that we do *not* apprehend anything of the kind alluded to. But we saw, which our contemporary did not for he was not in the country, the very serious evils that resulted in 1857 from the forced reticence that was observed then, and after mature deliberation we resolved, on taking an opposite course now. We have exposed the fallacy of the rumours that are and have been in circulation in the bazars, and among men of considerably higher position than khitmutgars, &c., with whom our correspondent is pleased to hint that we take counsel. We have exposed them by making them public. The very essence of a plot is secrecy. When we have shown that no plotting can be kept secret, we have drawn the sting—henceforth it must be harmless. For the vagaries, for the criminal arms of purposely and systematically frightening ladies and children, as has been recently done at Mussoorie, and which we have already commented on in these columns, we have nothing to do. No one can be more indignant than we at such injudicious conduct in the one case, at such flagrant criminal behaviour in the other. The panic at Mussoorie sat on foot by mischief was brought to a head by a circular being sent round the station asking all the gentlemen to form themselves into a volunteer force for the defence of the place. This was done without the knowledge of the Superintendent or his officers. When the circular came to him in the ordinary course, he quietly barked it. But the mischief was done. And the alarm was so great that he deemed it necessary, merely to allay fear, to get some of the soldiers from the depot posted in the bazar and public places. Our contemporary must discriminate between originating or circulating, or putting faith in these rumours, and publishing them in a newspaper with the intent of showing them up, and revealing their nature. At the same time we have consistently urged on the authorities the necessity of tracing up these reports, and circulating 'chipatties,' &c., to their source, punishing the originators and putting a stop to the mischief.

If it is weakness, as it undoubtedly is, to give way to such unreasoning fears as have lately been exhibited at Mussoorie, it is a weakness, just as deplorable, to pretend to ignore a thing because you are afraid to look it in the face. Look danger boldly in the face, and in nine cases out of ten its proportions diminish tenfold. If there is no danger to be seen, or found, and you are told there is, still look and see, if there is none, well and good—you are satisfied,—if there is, scan its dimensions, weigh its importance and act accordingly. Had this been done at Mussoorie it would have been apparent, as we have said already, that khitmutgars and bunneas do not originate political revolutions, nor could injury to a few defenceless families possibly result in anything but destruction to the perpetrators. If people won't see these things it is not our fault.

That disaffection exists, that it is encouraged and constantly talked of, we are all aware. Where is the advantage of pretending to be ignorant of it? We have pointed it out. We have drawn attention to it, we have enjoined the proper precautions; attention has been given—and the proper precautions have been taken—and danger, to all human foresight, is at an end. If people frighten themselves and others it is none of our doing—if some of the authorities feel annoyed, that we should have found them asleep and disturbed their slumbers, it is very natural, but for their displeasure we care not. They are the guardians of the public peace. We find them asleep on their posts and we awake them—and in doing so, we have but performed a duty we owe to the public and the country—a duty we shall perform again, when we consider it necessary, regardless of misrepresentation or obloquy. Our purpose has been fully answered, and from Benares to Peshawur, there is not a military station where CONFIDENCE and SECURITY has not resulted from the adoption of a system of vigilance and preparation which in the military occupation of a country like India never ought to be abandoned.

We do not challenge our Meerut contemporary's source of information, Jootee Pesaad, or the Hindoo Banker (the latter however he says 'sleeps in peace')—when they tell him there is no danger of disturbances. It exactly coincides with what we have affirmed that *there is* none. But we may quote the opinion of a Mahomedan gentleman whose name we do not feel at liberty to publish, but who is every whit as 'reliable' an authority as Jootee; we asked him in one of our letters to tell us the truth, did the Mahomedans generally put faith in Neeamut Ooolla Shah's prophecy, or did they regard it as humbug. His reply was, the majority do put faith in it, simply because the past prophecies have turned out true, and the part which is future will also turn out correct. There were two parties among them however who differed as to its interpretation, one calculating the year of the commencement of disturbances to be this, the other placing it two years hence.

We have as much confidence in the resources of Great Britain as our contemporary. Only we regard it as the truest and soundest policy for the Government to *present* the necessity of having to draw on those resources.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE CHALLENGE.

(From the Daily News, May 17.)

A very singular Parliamentary episode has just received a very singular explanation. Yesterday morning the public read, not without a certain sense of mystification, Lord Granville's announcement to the House of Lords that "a challenge from the other House had been received in due form and accepted," explained and amplified as it was by the statement of the Lord Chancellor. "I will state," said the learned lord, "the manner in which it occurred. As I was leaving the House, I had the honour to receive from the Speaker of the House of Commons a challenge. It came from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, and it was delivered to me. I accepted at once that challenge on behalf of your lordships, and returned an answer that we would meet the House of Commons in honourable rivalry at any place, at any time, and with any weapon." It was an odd proceeding, one to be wondered at rather than judged, at least pending further explanation. Somebody had evidently wanted to do something strange and striking, at all risks. It was difficult to believe that the Speaker, always so sensible, was at the bottom of this invitation; but it was certain that the Lord Chancellor believed him to have sanctioned it.

The Speaker has felt it necessary to disavow the part ascribed to him. It is certain from the explanation given last night in the House of Commons that he had no intention of sending any such message as has been described. In fact Mr. Bernal Osborne was justified in speaking of the whole affair as a hoax. With the Speaker's letter to Lord Elcho before us, it is easy to see how the entanglement was brought about. The noble Member for the Scottish Rifles must have the credit of it. The Speaker says he cannot doubt, that it was Lord Elcho who made the communication to the Lord Chancellor, and adds that he heard of it "with amazement." It seems that Lord Elcho, whose devotion to the Rifle movement is all-absorbing, had thought it would be a good thing to get up a friendly rifle contest between a number of members taken from each House. To this there could be no possible objection. Naturally enough he sought to secure for it not only the distinguished patronage, but the imposing presence of the Right Honourable the Speaker. Unfortunately so, at least, we judge from the authoritative account of the matter given last night, and from the result. The Speaker says, that on Tuesday night, at a time when he was very much occupied with the proper business of the House, Lord Elcho went to him with a roll of paper in his hand, stated that a rifle match between some members of the two Houses was proposed, and asked the right hon. gentleman for his name. The Speaker says: "I answered that I was very busy, that I could not spare a moment to look at the paper, nor did I see a single word it contained." It must be considered unfortunate that Lord Elcho's engagements did not permit him to seek an interview with the Speaker at a more seasonable time. The noble lord, however, is not easily daunted, so he remained by the Speaker's chair pressing his request. Finally the Speaker, good-humouredly, using the freedom which is common in the intercourse of gentlemen who rely on one another's discretion, tried to get rid of his importunity by a pleasantry. He says, "Wishing to dismiss the subject, I said in joke," the only part I could take would be to "fire a shot with the Lord Chancellor." If the Speaker had not been so engrossed, he would, doubtless, have remembered the proverbial danger of joking with Lord North Britain. This slight passing jest was the sole foundation for the communication which the Lord Chancellor imagined he had received from the Speaker, and the announcement of which by that learned lord filled the right hon. gentlemen with amazement.

This incident would not have had the slightest importance if it had not been mentioned in the Houses of Parliament. Nobody inquires how the noble and honourable members of these two distinguished clubs amuse themselves out of doors; and certainly we journalists, who must perforce devote so much space to the doings of the two Houses, should not be forward to complain of anything calculated to give life and spirit to their proceedings. But even in the House of Commons there is ample scope for wit within the limits of good taste and decorum, and the present moment, when we are in an especial manner open to the observation of foreigners, and when a large portion of the population is suffering under a severe calamity, seems peculiarly unsuitable for the indulgence of witless and unmeaning frolics.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Times, May 16.)

If the news received through Chicago be correct, victory has again crowned the Federal arms in the capture of Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, about 100 miles above New Orleans. It is hardly possible as yet to judge of the effect which will be produced in America by these rapid successes. Surprise, doubt, conviction, and then an immoderate joy, have been the emotions of the North at the capture of New Orleans, while the first response of the beaten Confederates has been a loud shout of defiance. Whether this temper will remain on both sides a very short time will determine. On the one side of the North there is certainly nothing to abate it. The advantages gained in the West by the Federal Government have been such as it is impossible to overrate. The slow progress of the Northern arms in Virginia, where the best troops and the most trusted Generals of President Lincoln are engaged, stands in singular contrast to the successes which, in spite of the check at Pittsburgh, must be ascribed to the Army of Tennessee. The capture of Fort Donnelson and of Island No. 10, with the bold manœuvre of General Mitchell in the seizure of Huntsville, has placed the Federals in complete military possession of the great State of Tennessee, which, though said to be strongly Secessionist, is kept down by the presence of victorious armies, and may be looked upon as lost to the Confederate Republic. But these successes, though won at the cost of some hundreds killed and wounded, are not more important than the advantages gained in Louisiana without the loss of a man. The chief places along the great Western river passed to the falling into the hands of the enemy without an attempt at resistance. The preparations said to have been made to receive the Federals below New Orleans have proved to be inefficient to resist the passage of the hostile gunboats. New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and the rich plantations between them, are at the mercy of the Northern expedition. New Orleans, a city of more than 150,000 inhabitants, and the real capital of the Southern Confederacy, is occupied by a body of Marines landed under the guns of two Federal vessels. At the same time General Butler has landed without obstruction on the side of Lake Pontchartrain and approached to within a few miles of the city. It seems wonderful, and is certainly a new thing in war, that an enemy should be able to pass freely up and down the rivers of an invaded country, and that after a year of war he should find no preparations able to check him or even temporarily stay his passage. The consequences to the Southerners of the loss of the Mississippi must be far greater than those involved in the advance of the Federal gunboats along the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, though these operations have ended in the wresting of great part of a State from the Confederacy. As has been justly observed, the Confederate gunboats, even if formidable in themselves, are now placed between two forces of the enemy, who may come down towards Memphis, and up from New Orleans, and pin them in imminent danger. The position of General Beauregard becomes also very critical, whether he be at Corinth or Memphis, when the Mississippi valley is penetrated by Federal subscribers, and the States to the West of the great river are separated from those which are the seat of war; and, although the passage of gunboats along the rivers of a territory may exasperate rather than coerce the inhabitant, yet it cannot be doubted that, if the Federals can send their vessels along the Mississippi and up the Red River and the Arkansas, a great moral effect must be produced on the people who thought themselves secured by distance from the presence of the Northern arms, not to mention that, as the rivers are the chief highways of these primitive regions, the despatch of reinforcements and supplies will be almost impossible for the States where the Federal expeditions can penetrate.

These considerations sufficiently account for the exultation of the North and the buoyancy of the Federal securities. The North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching, and that the Secessionists, exhausted by a long and laborious campaign, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by the advances of the various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to an arrangement, and reenter the Union on the easy and honorable terms which the North would be glad to offer. This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. Though they are accumulating a debt for which no financier is providing, though their armies are threatened with a sickly summer campaign should the Confederates hold out, and though no one pretends to explain how Republican government is to be worked with eight millions of men brought into the Union by force, and taxed for the payment of the interest on a debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military successes is so extreme at the North, that no Federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government. On the other hand, there is, so far as we can learn, no change in the spirit and attitude of the South. The Confederates are as loud as ever in their declarations of undying animosity, and of their resolution never to enter the same political community as the North. The men of military age are said to have enlisted in mass: Jefferson Davis is largely reinforced, Gustavus Smith is largely reinforced, so is Beauregard. The South boasts loudly of the sacrifices it will make, and it would be wrong to say that its boasting is empty, though the destruction of cotton and tobacco at New Orleans does not seem to be confirmed so as to show that the people are in earnest in carrying out their threats of burning the produce of their soil and industry rather than submit to the best advantage under the protection of the Federals.

Though we give full credit to the Southerners for the endurance they have shown, and though it is probable the fall of New Orleans will not change their purpose, yet it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the manner in which their military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi must shake the confidence both of their own people and of foreigners in the ultimate success of their cause. Whether it be that they never believed that the Federals would come up the river, or that their exertions in other quarters prevented them from giving full attention to this important section of the country, it is certain that the Mississippi has been but poorly defended, and the chief city of the Confederacy suffered to fall into the enemy's hands with scandalous ease. The supremacy of the North at sea may be incontestable, but the Southerners, men of the same race, and to a great degree of the same pursuits, were surely able to maintain a river against a hostile squadron ascending from its mouth. If the North could build such numbers of gunboats as have been pushed into the Southern waters, its opponents might have been expected to produce a sufficient number to defend the metropolis of cotton from an attack which has been ostentatiously threatened for the last six months. The Federals have been preparing to ascend the Mississippi ever since the winter, and we were told by the Southern press that the Confederate defences were proportionably formidable. Not only were there ironclad batteries, and fortifications of cotton bales, and other devices of military science equally effective. Suddenly all has collapsed. The Federal gunboats disregard the fire of the forts, run up, and take a position in front of the city, which at once capitulates. The Confederate General takes the train, after the fashion of American warfare, and carries his army safely away to a distance of 78 miles, where it will be for the present equally secure and harmless. Even if it does join Beauregard, it can never repair the loss to the cause he has suffered by the absence of New Orleans, nor is the fall of a great city and the overrunning of an important State without the striking a blow likely to encourage the army which is opposed to General Halleck and his 160,000 men.

INDIA.

(From the Cotton Supply Reporter, May 1.)

That India, with its splendid natural resources, should so long have remained in a state of abject poverty and semi-barbarism, is a circumstance reflecting seriously on the wisdom and humanity of its rulers. For half a century or more—in fact from the first moment when the subject began to be agitated in the minds of Englishmen—it has been generally admitted on all hands that the main obstacle to progress in that country was the want of means of communication. From the absence of these, countless millions of people continue to this day split up into small isolated communities, through a concurrence of calamities—a food famine in India and a cotton famine in Lancashire: both unexpected, yet both owing mainly to the same cause—public attention is roused to a pitch of practical activity upon the question, the Indian Government feels a pressure which it cannot withstand, and some imperfect effort is at length being made to open up one great dependency. At such a moment we regret to find our most influential journal stepping forward to discourage further effort in the same direction. The *Times* having made the unavoidable admission that "we cannot do too much for India," proceeds, strangely enough, to argue that we have already done more than enough for her. It is certainly surprising that a journal which appears generally to understand the business of money, should, clumsily so, at least, we judge from the appearance of the figures, attempt to show that perhaps any other should venture to assert that "it will be for the interest of India if the Russian Loan should check the outflow of capital for public works in that country." Such a statement is sure to be taken up with avidity, and made the most of by a section of the stock-jobbing fraternity; but we may reasonably hope that outside the Stock Exchange circle the paradox will simply excite astonishment. Upon the assumption that for some years past there has been "a lavish outpouring of our funds to that region," it is not difficult to raise a fabric of imaginary evils such as the editor lays before us. The foundation being rotten, the superstructure may be left to topple over without any exertion on our part.

In speaking of "public works," the editor evidently refers to railways: and it is apparently the prospect of claims on English capital for additions to these that has so disturbed his mental equilibrium. We would readily admit that the money invested in public works in India has been too much devoted to one kind of undertaking, and that no inconsiderable part of it has been lavished on Railways have been constructed to the neglect of other works, as though they were the sole pressing want of India. In England the endeavour has of course been to take railways through districts wherein they would tap large existing systems of subsidiary traffic. Not so in India. There railways have been designed chiefly for military objects, and, as a consequence, we find them immense trunks, without the necessary branches to afford them nutriment. The plan of operations required reserving. The prime necessity for a country like India is not costly high-speed locomotion, but *cheap and everywhere accessible communications; especially waterways*, which serve the double purpose of transit and irrigation. Up to the present, then, India has received a more than due proportion of railways: and anything further of the kind which may be required for some time should take the form of tramroads which can be quickly and economically formed, rather than of the more expensive structures. Owing to the enormous distances to be covered by transit in India, the old form of railways, however judiciously located, could never answer the requirements of general traffic. Where, as commonly occurs, produce has to be carried from 500 to 1,000 miles or more for a profitable market, water will always be more economical than the rail or any other description of road. It is a different thing, however, to assert that it will be for the interest of India that "the outflow of capital for public works in that country" should be checked.

India is still, practically, a country without communications. Such main lines of road as she possesses run chiefly in a direction from north to south, instead of in the natural line of commerce, east to west: and though the present crisis has given rise to one or two important schemes of cotton roads, they are only partially executed, and when fully carried out will be as nothing in comparison with the requirements of the country. It appears from official estimates for the current year, 1861-62, in which such expenditure is exceptionally large, that the total amount to be devoted to new agricultural works and roads over a million square miles of territory all but unprovided therewith, is £1,073,315. The proposed outlay on such undertakings in the Bombay Presidency, with its area of 140,407 miles, in which we are more particularly interested, is set down at £65,982, or about nine shillings per square mile! To say nothing of the from three or four hundred millions sterling invested in railways in the United Kingdom, the annual expenditure in England and Wales twenty years ago averaged more than £10 per square mile, and this exclusive of what was devoted to various cross roads and other highways in the country, estimated at 95,000 miles. Such facts only need contrasting to convey their own proper lesson.

No satisfactory change for the better can be expected so long as the Indian Government persist in limiting the provision of necessary communications and other works of public utility in proportion to the amount which can be spared for the purpose from each year's current revenue. A more suicidal policy could not be pursued. There can be no doubt as to the immediate pecuniary profits which would arise from the formation of such works. It is difficult to compute the exact profits upon roads; but it is well known that almost the entire value of the Government monopoly of land, salt, and other products, has been created in particular districts by new roads; and instances are not wanting wherein the whole cost of forming a road has been repaid to Government in a very few years. Irrigation works afford a basis for more precise calculation. The Madras Government on one occasion formally declared "that the returns from irrigation works are always considerable, and often immense," adding, truly, that "a judicious expenditure" upon would afford a more certain advantage than "any scheme of retrenchment or reduction" in public expenditure. Seven years ago Sir A. Cotton estimated the loss to India, from the want of cheap communications, at £50,000,000 a year:—half in actual payments from increased cost of carriage, and half in preventing the growth or sale of produce. The same excellent authority states "that the water which runs off in waste from every square mile of a country of above a million square miles, and at the ordinary charge of 2s. per 500 cubic yeards, is worth £400 per annum, or £400,000,000; that the people of India, averaging 100 per square mile, would be quadrupled were irrigation general; and that with the increase of population that would accrue our revenue might be raised from £20,000,000 to £600,000,000 annually." What risk could there be to the finances of the country

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